



INVICTUS DRY-SOX IN NAME AND FACT DRY SOX

It was easy for the makers to find the right name, but it took years of experimenting to find just the right process for

Invictus Dry Sox Shoes

Here's the process:-

Heavy oak-tanned sole leather is thoroughly waterproofed by an exclusive process of impregnation. Then an insulating layer of cork, then another of rubber—and capping them all a fine leather insole that it is comfortable to the most sensitive foot.

WE RECOMMEND AND SELL INVICTUS DRY SOX SHOES

J. V. BERSCHT

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh
and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter,
Eggs and Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,560,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$190,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading
for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions
Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking
business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager - **Didsbury Branch**

Mrs. M. Good of east Didsbury left on an extended visit to friends and relations in eastern Canada and the U.S. on Tuesday.

Miss Freda Sweet, Miss Eva Sexsmith and Miss Grace Moore will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday.

Didsbury Stands High

A recent report from the headquarters of the South Alberta Patriotic Fund which gives the amounts so far contributed by each constituency shows that Didsbury constituency for the month of May sent in \$8,147.75 which was the highest monthly donation with the exceptions only of the cities of Calgary and Lethbridge. Didsbury constituency from September 1st, 1915, to May 31st, 1916, has given altogether \$8,388.18. Didsbury stands fifth in the list of twenty five constituencies and second outside of the city constituencies, Rocky Mountain being the leader in country constituencies with Didsbury second. Unfortunately there are several places that have not met the requirements of the fund but there are several that have more than met their obligations. It is to be hoped that the people of this constituency will still keep up their good work as the need for financial assistance is bigger than ever and it looks as though a larger sum will be needed for the next few months.

Mountain View Municipality

The council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View 310 held a meeting at Didsbury on Saturday, July 8th, 1916.

Members present Reeve D. McCuen, Councillors Smith, Flinn, Pearson, Metz and Rupp.

A number of delegations interviewed the council.

Moved by Councillor T. E. Smith that the matter of building road to the S.W. 36 and N.E. 26-32-27-4 be laid over until Mr. Art and his associates submit a satisfactory agreement binding themselves to build this road and complete it for the sum of \$2000.00. Carried.

Mr. J. W. Bicknell the delegate to the weed convention held at Claresholm, in June then reported to the Council and addressed them giving them a report of the weed convention.

Moved by Mr. Smith that the council tender Mr. Bicknell a hearty vote of thanks on the able manner in which he reported the proceeding of the convention. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Metz that the Secretary be instructed to write the Public Works Department and ask them to survey a road through Section 24 31-28-4, road to run north and south through the centre of section. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Flinn that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Public Works Department and ask them to survey a diversion into the S.E. 17-33-27-4, between Sections 16 and 17-33-27-4. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Smith that the Reeve and Secretary Treasurer be and are hereby authorized to borrow up to \$2500.00 at any bank and give a note and renewals thereof on behalf of the Municipality. Carried.

Moved by Councillor H. E. Pearson that Mr. Flinn be Deputy Reeve for the next six months. Carried.

A number of accounts and labor pay sheets were passed and ordered paid.

Moved by Mr. McCuen that the next meeting of the council be held at Didsbury on Saturday, August 5th, 1916. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rupp that this council do now adjourn. Carried.

Christian Workers Convention

The programme of The Christian Workers' Convention of the Evangelical Association in Alberta, which will be held in the Evangelical church, Didsbury, on Monday and Tuesday, July 17-18, will be as follows:

Monday, 9.30 a.m., Ministerial Meeting, Topic: "Pastoral Work," Rev. J. S. Daum, Edmonton; "The Preacher in the pulpit," Rev. L. H. Wagner, Regina.

Afternoon, 2 p.m. Topic: The relation of the young people to church work," Rev. J. Golding, Four Ways, Alta.; "The relation of the young people to popular amusements," Rev. K. Gretzinger, Medicine Hat, Alta.; Children's Mass meeting; Address: "Jesus and the children," Rev. E. G. Block, Warner, Alta.; "The boys and girls that are wanted," Rev. L. H. Wagner.

Evening, 8 p.m., Lecture by Bishop S. P. Spreng, D. D., Naperville, Ill.; Offering.

Tuesday, July 18, 9.30 a.m., Ministerial meeting; Address by Bishop Spreng.

Afternoon, 2 p.m., Topic: "Bible Study," Rev. G. W. McCracken, Good Hope, Alta.; "Equipment for service," Rev. E. E. Martin, Prussia, Sask.; "Christian Giving," Rev. A. Clemens, Pennant, Sask.; "The relation of the Sunday School and Y.P.A. to Missions," Rev. C. S. Finkbeiner, Hanna, Alta.

Evening, 8 p.m., Sermon by Bishop Spreng; Offering; Close of Convention.

Innisfail Stampede

Innisfail will put on an old fashioned Stampede on July 20th for which good prizes are being offered. The programme consists of horse races, cowboy races, bucking horses and bucking steers, and no doubt those attending will have a good time as Innisfail is noted for its ability to do things up "brown."

In Memoriam

The death of Mrs. Gottlieb Schulz took place on Saturday last at her residence in Didsbury. She had been ailing for some months but her end was sudden at the last. Mrs. Schulz came here with her family from Minnesota about twelve years ago and was a well known member of the Evangelical church. Besides her husband she leaves a family of four sons and four daughters to mourn her loss. Mrs. C. Witzky of Hammond, Minn.; Mrs. S. Sellars Didsbury; Mrs. Wm. Watt, Kitscotty, Alta.; and Esther at home; Edward and Philip of Oyen, Alta.; Herman and Albert at home. The funeral took place on Tuesday and a large number of people attended.

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night: Extra Special

The Brilliant Broadway Star
JANE COWL in

"The Garden of Lies"

by Justice Miles Frohman

A gripping, dramatic novelty in five reels.

Those who have read Mr. Frohman's books will know how interesting this play should be.

The usual Weekly World Events and Comic Series.

Nothing but the best moving pictures are shown—clean and instructive
POPULAR PRICES

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...	\$1,763.70
Mr. Norman Clarke.....	25.00
	\$1,788.70

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$732.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$396.37
Mrs. H. E. Osmond.....	10.00
	\$406.37

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

NOTICE—A ladies grey leather hand bag lost, containing storage check. Very important. Please leave at Post Office for Mrs. McIntyre, box 212, Didsbury.

GOOD FRESH RHUBARB for sale, 6 lbs. for 25c. Mrs. W. F. Sick.

HORSES WANTED—Good, young stock.—I. Herber.

GIRL WANTED at once for house work on farm. Wages \$15 per month. Apply at Pioneer Office. j5p

HAIL! HAIL! HAIL! The Home, The Excess, the Winnipeg Hail Insurance Companies. For prompt inspection, for satisfactory adjustment, and your money in hand a few days after loss is their secret of success. G. B. Sexsmith.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be in Didsbury on Thursday, July 13th from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. I have no agents nor partners. Beware of imposters.

NOTICE—Buggies and automobiles painted and varnished, furniture repairing and picture framing, Paper hanging, undertaking and embalming. W. S. Durrer.

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ— Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Bank by Mail and Save Long Drives

Mail us the cheques or cash you receive, with your Pass-book, which we will return with the Deposit credited. Then you can pay your bills by cheques, which we will honor, or if you want the cash yourself, send us a cheque in your own favor and we will forward the money by return mail.

Drop in and talk to the Manager about it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

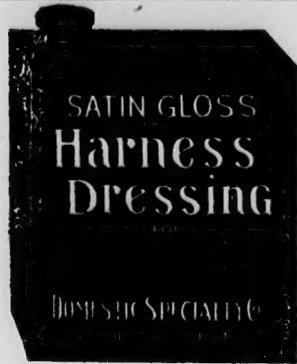
PHONE 15

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance with Zam-Buk means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—
the box.

Zam-Buk



THE WORLD'S BEST POLISH

Thrifty Danes Win Trade

Quality of Danish Butter is so High That Market is Rapidly Extending

In Denmark the bread is home-brewed. The women spin woolen yarn which the village weaver makes into cloth, or which they knit into stockings. The women make their own dresses. Often they make clothes for their husbands and sons. The men make wooden shoes for the family, and house furniture and farming implements. And the efficient Danes set Europe an example of intensive farming and dairying. One result is that Danish butter is eaten in countries east of the Suez Canal and south of the equator. Vast quantities of Danish butter are shipped into the British Isles and to continental countries, but the output is so great, the quality so high, and the reputation of Danish butter so widespread, that it finds customers in lands as remote from the Danish farms as Patagonia or Tahiti.

Jutland formerly was described by geographers as a sterile waste. It is now a scene of highly profitable farming. The pastures are so small that every blade of grass must be turned into milk. The farmers are so provident that they tether their cows in rows and allow them to crop the grass within reach removing them to the next uncropped grass the next day, and thus steadily mowing each meadow. When the far side of the plot of ground has been reached the grazing upon the side at which the grazing was begun has grown enough to be cropped again. The humidity in the atmosphere keeps Danish pastures green when those of many countries are parched and the process of marketing grass as butter is not often interfered with by drought.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Sentry (aged nine)—Halt! Who goes there?
The Challenged (aged six)—A friend with doughnuts.
Sentry—Pass, friend—halt! doughnuts!—Judge.

A Man's Worth

depends upon his power to produce what the world recognizes as of value.

And when you skirmish around you'll find that this power—which is just power of mind and body—depends to a remarkable degree on the food one eats.

For highest accomplishment one must have the best values in food—food which builds well-balanced bodies and brains.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

has that kind of value. It contains all the nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including the important mineral elements so often lacking in the usual dietary.

Grape Nuts comes ready to eat, is easy to digest, nourishing, economical, wonderfully delicious—a help in building men of worth.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1111

Some Famous Riders

Galaxy of Riding Stars Will Give Exhibition of Daring Feats at Moose Jaw Stampede

Among the many bucking-horse riders who will compete at the Moose Jaw Stampede, July 11th to 14th, are five of the best known and most daring riders in the world.

Most famous of this quintette are Emory LaGrande, the present world's champion, who is beyond doubt the greatest rider who ever lived, and "Slim" Parker, of the "Q's" Ranch, Sage Creek, Alta. Parker is hardly less famous and daring a rider than LaGrande, and these two men make a pair of stampede performers whose work on the plunging maddened outlaws is worth a journey of many, many miles to see.

With them will be Arra Triplet, one of the most dashing riders ever produced in Oklahoma, and "Mexican Louie," a half-breed, who is known as the greatest rider ever sent out from California, and the man who was second to LaGrande at the Gleichen, Alta., Stampede last year. The fifth of this famous group of riders is Joe MacDonald, a cattle hand on a ranch south of Maple Creek, who is famous throughout the north-west cattle lands as a daring and marvellous bucking-horse rider who never gives up till his wild mount is cowed and beaten.

This galaxy of riding stars, as well as many others, have already entered the Stampede bucking-horse contests, while stars of equal magnitude in the fields of roping, trick-roping, bull-dogging, and wild horse racing will be present to make the Moose Jaw Stampede the greatest frontier celebration ever held.

He is Just One More of the Many

WHO HAS FOUND NEW HEALTH IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Philip McLeod Tells How He Suffered From Kidney Trouble for Years and Found a Quick and Complete Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Tarbot, Victoria Co., C. B. (Special).—Philip McLeod is just one more of the many residents in this neighborhood who have found new health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills with great success," Mr. McLeod states. "For years I had kidney trouble and could get nothing to help me. Hearing of what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for others led me to use them. Five boxes cured me completely."

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to many people. I cannot speak too highly of them."

The testimony of people who have been cured is better than all the theory in the world. Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a kidney remedy. If you have kidney trouble all you need to do is to ask others. They will tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure you.

They will also tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure rheumatism, dropsy, heart disease, diabetes, gravel and Bright's disease. That is because all these diseases are either kidney diseases or are caused by diseased kidneys.

The Mesopotamian Expedition

It is a complete misconception to regard the Mesopotamian expedition as an unnecessary side-issue. It was necessary, it was wise, and, in spite of the fall of Kut it must be pursued with all possible energy and vigor. It was necessary for the defence of our own interests in Persia and on the gulf; it was wise as a means of relieving Egypt and assisting the Russians, and it must now be pursued, in co-operation with Russia, to the fulfillment of the original design.—Westminster Gazette.

The Pill That Leads Them All.

Pills are the most portable and compact of all medicines, and when easy to take are the most acceptable of preparations. But they must attest their power to be popular. As Parmedee's Vegetable Pills are the most popular of all pills they must fully meet all requirements. Accurately compounded and composed of ingredients proven to be effective in regulating the digestive organs, there is no surer medicine to be had anywhere.

A collector of subscriptions for the brass band fund once came across a farmer who was noted for his meanness. To his surprise the farmer at once consented to subscribe fully as large a sum as any he had yet received. "Mr. Hardist," he said, addressing the farmer, "you are surely very fond of music, to give so much?" "Oh, yes," said the farmer; "they're grand for scaring the crows from my fancies when they're practicin', an' I'm grateful."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Lieutenant Navarre, a French airman, bagged 19 Hun planes. That is what the Germans call Hun-kind.—Montreal Tatler.

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

"See, There's the great catch of the season."

"Indeed. And how many coupons did you get with him?"—Judge

Girls to Study Farming

Alberta to give Girls Opportunity of Studying Agriculture

"Equal rights" are to be extended to women who wish to take up agricultural courses in any of the three schools of agriculture in the Province of Alberta. The courses have been taken by a number of young men of the province and have proved very beneficial. Recently there have been applications from girls who wish to study farming on a scientific basis.

The girls have previously been taking the Domestic Science courses, but apparently this field was not broad enough to satisfy the female spirit of the West. So it has been decided to place the entire work of the schools on the basis of "Equal Rights."

To meet the demand which has been made for courses, the members of the council decided to urge upon the provincial government the desirability of establishing more farms and schools throughout the province. The future of the West is certainly bound up in her agricultural resources. Therefore too much emphasis cannot be placed upon agricultural education. Scientific farming as a profession is more suitable for women than are many of the so-called learned professions in which they have already entered. Alberta is wise in placing no restrictions on the educational rights of women in this respect.

Miller's Worm Powders, being in demand everywhere, can be got at any chemist's or drug shop, at very small cost. They are a standard remedy for worm troubles and can be fully relied upon to expel worms from the system and abate the sufferings that worms cause. There are many mothers that rejoice that they found available so effective a remedy for the relief of their children.

Buttonholed by an over-inquisitive journalist, a British Cabinet Minister administered a neat rebuke. "How long do you think the war will last?" was the final question of a long series asked by the interviewer. Very promptly the Minister asked: "How long is a piece of string?" The interviewer stared at him in astonishment. "I—I don't know," he gasped. "Neither do I," said the Minister, cordially. "I'm glad we've agreed about something. Good morning."

QUICK HELP FOR CHEST SORENESS, HOARSENESS; ALL CONGESTION MADE TO GO QUICKLY!

Worst Cold or Sore Throat Cured in Quick Order

RUB ON NERVILINE

Rub Nerviline plentifully over the neck and chest—rub it in well—lots of rubbing can't hurt. The relief will be surprising.

Nerviline is effective because it is powerful—about five times stronger than an ordinary liniment. Nerviline is penetrating, sinks in through the tissues, gets right in where the soreness and congestion really are. Its action is marvellously soothing. Rubbed on at night, it draws out the inflammation, and before morning takes away that feeling of tightness, and stops the

cough entirely.

Where can you find so powerfully searching a relief as Nerviline for a bad cold? Search the world over and you'll discover nothing half so good.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been quickly curing colds, coughs and throat troubles. Thousands use it for rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia—they all speak well of this grand family liniment, because they have proved its almost magical power.

Whenever you have an ache or pain, be it neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, joint or muscle stiffness, always remember that Nerviline is the quickest, safest cure. Every good dealer in medicine sells the large 50c family size bottle of Nerviline, trial size 25c, or direct from the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.



Rescues Under Fire

Pte. F. Watson, (Chatham, Ont.) and Pte. J. Payne, of the Canadian Scottish have both been awarded the Military Medal. A comrade, writing from the trenches says:

"On the morning of April 3 the Germans concentrated an intense bombardment on certain dug-outs and support trenches. No stretcher-bearers or other medical personnel being on the spot, rescue work was undertaken by Ptes. Watson and Payne. Nine times they went out under heavy fire, applying first aid to the injured and carrying them back to cover. To their gallantry at least seven men owe their lives. One of these, who had been buried in a dug-out, was released after much labor while the bombardment was still at its height."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Nellie, aged four, was gazing intently at the visitor's new bonnet.

"Well, dear," asked the lady at last, "what do you think of it?"

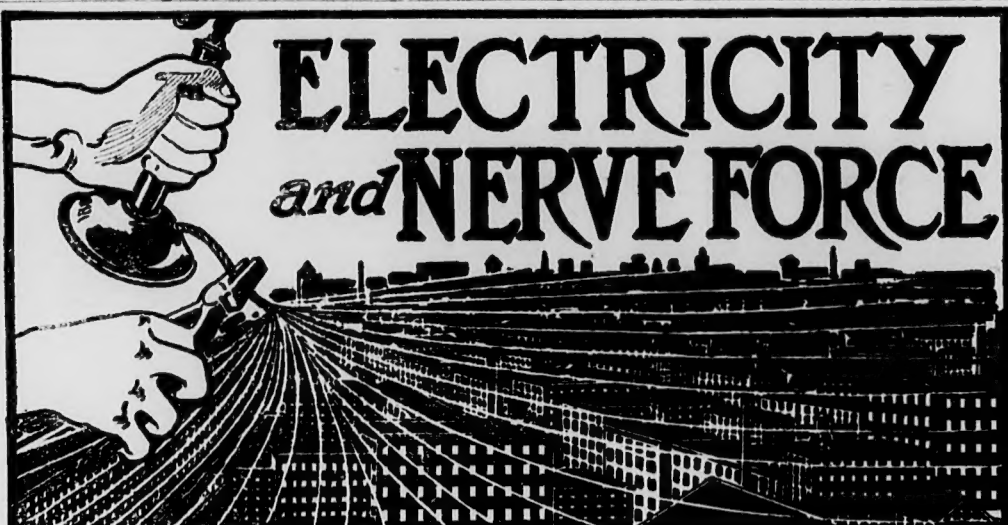
"Oh, replied the small observer, "I think it's all right. Aunt Mary told mama it was a perfect fright, but it doesn't frighten me any."

War Hero Craze in Germany

Wooden statues to the memory of heroes is the latest craze that is afflicting Germany. The display of Iron Crosses lasted for some months, but the ridicule of the foreign press, together with their multiplicity, killed that craze. Now if any one belonging to city, town, or village is reported officially or otherwise, as doing some conspicuous deed at the front, up goes a wooden statue with all speed.

It has become quite a new profession, and, says a wag, will continue to be so till the Berlin Military Hierarchy discovers that the needs of the army show that the lumber stores need replenishing. The statue to von Hindenberg set the pace to the craze, although up to the present that monument holds a record for size. Thirty tons of spikes were used to pierce the wooden god as a means of collecting money for the privilege of showing appreciation of hero's deeds by driving a nail into it.

Twelve thousand four hundred members of trade unions have left Canada for the front since the opening of the war. Of these, 459 were British reservists who responded to the call to join the colors in England.



Nerve Force is so much like Electricity, and the latter is so much better understood, that we have used this vivid telephone picture to illustrate what takes place in the human system when the connecting nerve fibres are deranged or something goes wrong at Central.

In the nervous system the brain is the Central where the Nerve Force is created, and whence are issued the orders which control the whole human body. Here is consumed one-fifth of the blood in the human body, and when the blood supply is deficient in quality or quantity, the brain and the nervous system are first to feel the effects.

Neuralgic pains and headaches, inability to rest or sleep or concentrate the mind, dizziness and noises in

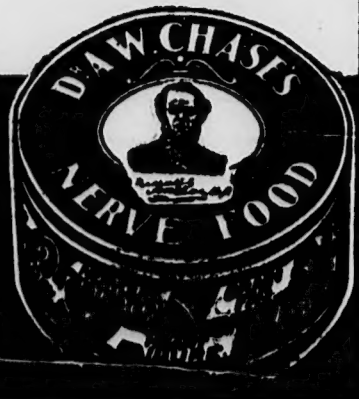
the ears, are some of the symptoms of a starved nervous system.

Just as machinery lags when the current of electricity fails, so the bodily organs weaken when the supply of nerve force runs low. Digestion is impaired and you lose appetite, the liver, kidneys and bowels are slow in performing their functions, the heart's action weakens, circulation is slow, hands and feet are cold, you are easily tired, lose ambition and grow downhearted and discouraged.

This describes the condition under which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food can prove of greatest assistance to you. Forming new, rich blood it feeds the starved, exhausted nerve and brain cells back to health and vigor. The new vital, nerve force flows out through the intricate system of nerve fibres to every member and every organ of the body, carrying new vigor, energy and strength and driving out pain, weakness and disease.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappointing.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this page.

WHAT THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA MEANS

ABSOLUTE ACCORD BETWEEN GREAT NATIONS

Sergius Sazanoff, the Russian Minister, Says That It Has Become An Alliance of the Hearts of the People, and That It Will Assure the Peace of the World

"The absolute accord between Great Britain and Russia means that the alliance formed in time of war against a common enemy has become an alliance for all time."

Thus spoke Sergius Sazanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, in an interview with The London Times Petrograd correspondent.

The alliance made by the Governments has now become an alliance of the hearts of the people," continued M. Sazanoff. "In this friendship I see the realization of the fondest dream of my career, for in the true friendship of England and Russia the peace of the world is assured for many generations. We have thus potentially won the war, although the struggle itself may continue for years. Crystallization of the idea that England, France and Russia cannot be alienated establishes the certainty that the Central Powers have lost no matter how they may by fortitude and internal sacrifice postpone the inevitable day of the admission of their failure."

"With the realization of the Entente's unity and unity must come also the permanent dissipation of the mischievous idea that the Russians are a people of ambitions and aggressive design, planning to advance their own aims at the expense of Europe. Nothing is further from the Russian character. With our southern outlet made irrevocably secure in perpetuity, with the legitimate growth of our economic and industrial life secured, with our boundaries suitably adjusted and our fellow-Slavs assured of their due, the destinies and aims of Russia in the west are fulfilled. We can then turn to the true aspirations of the Russian Government and people, namely, the development of our vast empire and the furthering of the interests of the nation's peoples embraced within our empire."

"The realization of this solemn truth must demolish the fallacies and fictions heretofore spread by enemies regarding the alleged Slav peril to Europe, and must bring convincing evidence that the Russian does not stand as a menace to Norway, Sweden or other neighbors. I hope the Swedes will now realize the falsity of the vicious idea that Russia has any national aspirations whatever that in the slightest way infringe on their national life, and I hope the recent rumors regarding the Maud Islands, which now happily are dissipated, will prove the last error of suspicion of the Swedes regarding Russia."

M. Sazanoff referring to the promises of Polish autonomy, said:

"No one deploras more than the Russian Government the sufferings which have come to Poland and the Polish refugees from the Teuton scourge. His Majesty the Emperor has been so moved at the distress of his Polish subjects that the greater demands for human sympathy have swept aside military aspects, and he has freely given permission for widespread relief work to be conducted among them by the Rockefeller Commission for it seemed better to him that there should occur a leakage in the relief provisions than that a single Polish subject should suffer unnecessarily."

"The Poles cannot expect that in this life and death struggle we will be able to outline in full our program for Poland's future, but that Poland will receive a just and equitable autonomy in the greatest degree, adjusted to its future life and its economic and industrial development is certain. The Poles and the friends of the Poles may, therefore, look forward to the Russians for a dawn of a new era and a period of unexampled development which will follow the inevitable successful conclusion of the war."

Russia and Poland

Poles Have Faith in Russia's Pledges to Their Country

Russian dailies of importance, including the Slovo of Moscow, understand that Emperor William is perturbed by the solemn renewal of the Czar's pledge to Poland. Poland will be a nation, using her own tongue, teaching her own culture in her own schools of all grades up to the university itself, declared Mr. Sazanoff to the Duma. Germany, he said, in effect, will grant Poland nothing like that. The episode became dramatic when the Polish deputy in the Duma, Dr. Hrusiewicz, affirmed that his country is irrevocably with the allies because they have sworn fealty to the principle of nationality. The Poles, he added, believe in the Russian pledge of a unification of dismembered Poland. They see in the words of Premier Sturmer the promise of a Polish nation governing itself with the Czar as a constitutional sovereign. The form of the words was bold but the French press is a unit in deeming the Polish deputy correct. If the details supplied by the Figaro are correct, Poles throughout the world are for the most part assured of the good faith of the Russian pledges. Even the somewhat suspicious Clemenceau is convinced that the Poles are justified in their acceptance of the Czar's pledges to their country.

Affects the United States

The assumption that the war is an ordinary one and that this country is not related to it is baseless, as effort for nearly two years has been made in these columns to show. Ideas are at stake that vitally affect us. The question has been as to whether the world was to continue the development of a democratic nationalism that would prepare the way for some form of pacific internationalism, or whether it was to become militarily imperialistic. When Carthage fell before Rome it determined the future of Greece. Even more intimately our fate will be decided by the character of the peace made in Europe. They are dreamers taking no note of facts, that do not realize that this country has become part of the world and must participate in its major affairs.—New York Globe.

All the Men Off

Seven brothers, the total adult male population of Campbell Island, have enlisted in the 17th reinforcements.

Campbell Island is situated some 450 miles south of New Zealand, in the Pacific Ocean, and is a dependency of the Dominion. It was discovered in 1810 by the brig Perseverance owned by Mr. Robert Campbell, of Sydney. It is mountainous, about 30 miles in circumference, and has several good harbors.—New Zealand Dispatch.

A new 6,000 miles coal basin is being opened up by a 500 mile extension to the Siberian Railway.

The Belgian Relief

Persistent Rumor That Funds For Sufferers are Diverted is Denied

Reports still persist that the German occupants of Belgium are profiting by the importation of foodstuffs under the supervision of the Belgian Relief Committee. The latest report to this effect appears to have emanated from the French newspaper "Le Temps," Paris.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, the head of the relief commission, firmly denies the truth of this. He has frequently made such denials and he again states that all food and all supplies shipped through the Belgian relief commission and its branches is assured of safe delivery to its destination. Early in the work of the commission small portions of the food were taken from local depots by the Germans, but in every instance, after affairs were straightened out, this food was paid for and the money placed to the credit of the Belgians.

As a matter of fact, there is no other safe way in which food can be sent to Belgium except through the Belgian relief commission. This committee just now has its work cut out for it. The conditions in Belgium have rapidly grown worse until now there are seven million people almost wholly dependent on this organization for their daily food. The immense financial drain to meet this demand can hardly be imagined.

To meet this the committee is sending out new appeals and directing them particularly to prosperous Canada. The Belgian relief committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, is receiving the donations for Canada. Has yours gone forward yet?

Savings of People

S. W. Strauss, of Chicago, president of the American Society for Thrift, in contributing a short article on "The Spectre of Pauperism" to the January number of Leslie's Weekly Illustrated, gives some startling figures and facts.

He pointed out that in the United States 66 out of every 100 people that die leave no estate whatever. Of the remaining 34 only 9 leave more than \$5,000, and the average is a little less than \$1,300 for the balance of 25.

He further pointed out that at age sixty-five, 97 out of every 100 people are partly or wholly dependent upon relatives, friends or the public for food, clothing, etc., and that in the United States 98 per cent. of the people are living from day to day on their wages, and that a loss of employment would mean pauperism for all but 2 per cent.

"You advertised as chauffeur-maid."

"Yes, madam."

"What were your duties at your last place?"

"I drove and cleaned the cars single-handed."

"And as maid?"

"I took down my lady at night and assembled her in the morning, madam."—Punch.

Customer—I—haw! see the bally Germans have received a big check. Tailor—Er—yes, sir. Lucky Germans.—Facts and Fancies.

Wonderful British Sub Feat

Nose of E-Boat Smashed by Explosion, Yet Her Strength and Her Efficient Mechanism Saved It

In a certain dockyard in England there is to be found a splendid tribute to the prowess of British submarines and the skill of those who man them. It is one of the finest of the British under-sea boats, which, with her bow twisted and bent as the result of a collision with an enemy mine in enemy waters, covered a distance of almost three hundred miles under her own power and arrived safely in a home port. Through the courtesy of the British Admiralty the correspondent was permitted to see this submarine and talk with her officers and crew.

She is in harbor with her bow facing torn into strips and two of her torpedo tubes crushed. Her plates are crumpled, two of her bulkheads are broken away from the bow; but in her tubes are two unexploded torpedoes. Their casing is twisted and caved in and the mouth of the air tube is jammed. But the quality of the big explosive in her torpedoes and the mechanism controlling it prevented an explosion, thus saving her from total destruction.

She struck the mine head on. The collision smashed two of her bulkheads, broke all glass aboard her and sent the crew sprawling to the floor of the compartments. But her torpedoes did not explode, her engines did not fail to register; she dropped to the bottom of the sea and the water flooded in under the doors of the torpedo tubes aft. But within ten minutes after the collision she had been righted, come to the surface and turned her nose towards home.

When I looked at her lying there with her exposed tubes shining in the sunlight and her bulkheads in strips of rusty iron it seemed incredible that she had been under the coast guns of the enemy, that she could have made in her damaged condition a journey of three hundred miles, returning to a safe harbor with the information that she had been sent to obtain. And added to this was the fact that she had made the voyage in a high sea; that for twenty hours, defenceless, she evaded the enemy patrols.

I had heard stories of German submarines sunk by a single shot, so I asked one of the officers how this boat had survived the tremendous shock of the mine explosion.

"She held because of her strength," he said. "It broke her nose and it tore off two of her bulkheads. But she held. The efficiency of the pumps was not impaired. Within two minutes we had them working."

He asked me if I would not go below and see the marks of the disaster. So I followed him across a gangway and upon the narrow iron deck which already was beginning to show red patches of rust. The hatch was open. Below I could see a white compartment with brass fittings.

I did not know what I expected to find, but when I stood in this compartment I could see no traces whatever of the catastrophe. Directly in front of me the four rear doors of the torpedo tubes, painted a brilliant white, and to my right and left the great shining torpedoes were clamped in their racks. Only the wheel controlling the bow rudder was not true. The slender brass rod supporting it had suffered from the vibration.

This was the only mark made by the mine of the enemy. Not that it was to be estimated as minor damage, for the rudders have their part to play in the rise and dive and it was necessary to come up from the bottom of the sea. Not a simple matter with the rudders not under control.

"You see," one of the officers explained to me, "we didn't know what had happened—the water was pouring in aft and broken glass was everywhere. We didn't know much of her was gone. We knew that every man aboard had been knocked flat on his face, that the glass off the dials was rattling about under foot. But we

BACK TO THE LAND MOVEMENT SHOULD RECEIVE AN IMPETUS

TEACHING THE ADVANTAGES OF RURAL LIFE

Should be the Duty of Canadians to go out and Possess the Land, The Good, Green Earth, Which is the Foundation of Whatever Prosperity Our Country Enjoys

Why do the newspapers of the country devote so little attention to the movement known as "Back to the Land?" A united press following out a concerted policy in this regard could accomplish more in a single year than any other known agency in a decade. No one would have the hardihood to deny that a large general movement, reducing the disproportion between the urban and farming populations, would automatically produce economic, social and moral changes of immense importance and value to the entire country.

What should be the ground of such an appeal? It should be the duty and privilege of Canadians to go out and possess the land, the good green earth, the real foundation of whatever prosperity our country enjoys.

The war will be over some day, and the immigrant will again be knocking at our gates. These people are coming, and they will come, with a clear understanding of the situation—a clearer understanding than our people seem to have. They know the meaning and value of a life close to the soil. It means independence, comfort, a home.

Our city men should take heed. The pioneering era, with easy opportunities, free land, wide spaces, cannot last much longer. If our city dwellers, struggling in the crowded occupations of modern life, do not seize the moment and act, there are hosts of people ready to grasp the prize which lies before them, and the sons and daughters of Canadians of the present generation will be landless.

Our country people should take heed. Their younger sons and daughters should go out and possess the land instead of drifting into the cities. What folly for the children to throw away the gifts which were won for them by the courage, endurance and thrift of their pioneering fathers and mothers who made this country!

These much-enduring pioneers themselves can, if they will, do much to secure for their children the heritage now too lightly esteemed. Let them take a real pride in their calling and their achievements. Let them preach in season and out of season the advantages of rural life. They have with good reason an abiding faith and confidence in the goodness of the land they own and live on. Let them extend their patriotic faith a little beyond the boundaries of their own farms. They should take a real pride in their local district and say a good word, not only for farming as a profession, but also for the district and province in which they live. The habit of grumbling, of "knocking," of pessimism, is the most vicious and destructive force operative in the social and economic life of rural communities today. If this stupid practice could be replaced overnight by a permanent habit of speaking with optimism, courage and self-respect, it would do more to reduce the drift of the agriculturist than much legislation and many prayers.—Winnipeg Free Press.

When Germans Find Out

The German people must demand to know, sooner or later, whether their armies are in sooth winning this war. If they are winning it they must demand that as their smallest reward there shall be given to them bread and meat to sustain them in their labors to keep an invincible army afield achieving such glorious victories. If they are not winning it they must demand that the military dictatorship abandon a struggle which, if it was bootless with ample supplies of men and of food and of treasure, must be hopeless with the whole nation worn down to bare bone. For nearly two years the German people have been deceived by their military autocrats as to what they were gaining. They cannot be deceived forever. They cannot be deceived many months longer. Want and starvation will tell them the truth. Then the militarists who, recklessly and wantonly setting out to wreck Europe, have ruined their own country, must answer to the German people. That will be the beginning of the end.—New York Press.

An Impression Of Kitchener

Not Always Popular, But Always Adored by the British Soldiers

In the book "With Kitchener to Khartoum," G. W. Stevens summed up his impressions of the "Organizer of Victory" in terms that have stood the test of time and change. He stands several inches over six feet," he wrote, "straight as a lance, and looks out imperiously above most men's heads; his motions are deliberate and strong; for tireless, steel wire endurance rather than for power or agility; that is irrelevant. Steady passionless eyes, shaded by decisive brows; brick red, rather full cheeks; a long mustache beneath which you divine an immovable mouth; his face is harsh, and neither appeals for affection nor stirs dislike. All this is irrelevant, too; neither age nor figure, nor face, nor any accident of person has any bearing on the sirdar. You could imagine the character just the same if all the externals were different. He has no age but the prime of life, nobody but one to carry his mind, no face but one to keep his brain behind. The brain and the will are the essence and the whole of the man—a brain and a will so perfect in their workings that, in the face of the extreme difficulty, they never seem to know what struggle is. You cannot imagine the sirdar otherwise than as seeing the right thing to do and doing it. His precision is so inhumanly unerring, he is more like a machine than a man—other generals have been loved; none was ever better trusted—for Anglo-Egypt he is the mahdi, the expected; the man who has sifted experience and corrected error, who has worked at small things and waited for great; maddled to sit still and fire to smite; steadfast, cold, and inflexible; the man who has cut out his human heart and made himself a machine to take Khartoum."

This was just on twenty-two years ago. George Stevens died in Ladysmith, and the brilliant hand was not available to chronicle the same relentless methods by which Kitchener brought to an end the Boer war.

In all the bitter campaign levelled against him in recent months Lord Kitchener had never found for a moment any faith and the ungrudging support of the common people has failed him. He did not seek popularity—rather he spurned it—but there was something in his stern patience, his hard rectitude, his whole-souled devotion, that appealed unerringly to the imagination of the multitude. Feared though he was, he was adored by the private soldier, and sorrow and a personal sense of loss enters today the humblest home in Britain.

Movie Attendance is Astonishing

"The greatest inspirations which comes to writers for motion pictures is in the knowledge of the size of their great audiences. In the year 1915 there were roughly 2,900,000,000 paid admissions to the moving picture theatres of the United States. This means an average attendance of 29 times per year for every man, woman and child in the country—or once a week for half the population of the country. Figures like these imply a great responsibility on the part of those who supply this tremendous demand, and men are now entering the field who are by training and artistry qualified to accept the responsibility."

Anxious Vigil on The British Coast

By a Coast Watcher in the London Times

It is night, moonless and full of terrors to the timid—night, with its dangers and possibilities of surprise, its demands on intelligence and tenacity to duty, its likelihood of shocks and surprises. Adjacent objects assume fantastic and sometimes suspicious shapes, almost any one of which may be a spy at work. In the offing ships pass to and fro, peaceful 'tramps' with their regulation lights burning, black patrol vessels and torpedo boats with lights out.

And from Land's End to John O'Goats, on headland, Martello and church towers on miles of dreary saltings, nees and voes silent watchers are peering up at the dark welkin looking for those fat maggots of the sky on which Count Zeppelin has elected to send his name 'down the corridors of time.' Nothing could be more lonely except the night time watching, from bridge or vessel's head, for enemy craft; the immediate intimation of which may be the roar of a gun or a torpedo that sends the watchers vessel gurgling to the bottom with no more time than to utter a scrap of prayer and take a dive.

Inland, from ten to more miles, as far as inland goes, except where munitions are being made and in towns and villages where the Zeppelins have dropped their bombs, there is but scant sense that we are in the midst of a world war in comparison with the same feeling on the coasts, especially south and east. Here we know it as much as the terrible truth can be known short of the actual horrors of battle. And when the curtain of night has come down and all lights are darkened, that intelligence becomes intensified to a high pitch. Then it is that the trusted watchman goes to his lonely post—but not only to keep a lookout for Zeppelins. There are the inshore waters to watch, as the peacetime coastguards watched; but with what a difference—with what an increase of anxiety, what a keenness to let nothing pass undetected. And if his station be at the breach of a nautical gun, what of the possibility of getting a shot into the Zeppelin that comes droning through the darkness overhead?

But the most unenvied of all watch-ers— if an adventurous spirit can avoid envying anyone in the almost endless cordon—is he who keeps his lonesome vigil on the earthwall of the salt sea marshes. There he trudges from post to post, night glasses in hand, when it is blow high, blow low, rain, or a clear sky, or, worst of all, a fog that keeps him on tenter-hooks all the time, and out of which the enemy in some form or other may emerge at any moment with suddenness and calamity. The ground swell of high tide surges on the stones at the foot of the wall, recedes and comes again; bringing out of the wet mist and darkness, where sea and sky appear to be one, a mass of something to which the night and over-eagerness lend a most suspicious shape, and the watcher cranes his head forward, with glasses levelled at the object.

What can it be? What would make for such a landing at such an hour, in such a set of circumstances? What but the enemy? Can it be a landing raft? the watcher asks himself in the tense strain, and searches the narrow waters beyond and to the right and left for more. There are none, still he is undecided. Shall he sound his alarm, or run to the telephone? Again he examines the thing that approaches with a slowness that is painful to him, slow because it has no motive power except that of the tide. And still he waits, fearful of making a blunder— waits, and is still uncertain what to do. Then comes a glimmering of the facts, a few minutes more, and the whole truth is known to him. A little longer, and crash against the stones comes a confused jumble of wreckage.

Some vessel has been mined or torpedoed away off shore. The relieved watcher ascertains that no survivor is clinging to the tell-tale relic, then goes to make his report.

Aviator Again Escapes

Eugene Gilbert, French Airman, Reported to Have Escaped to Italy

Eugene Gilbert, one of the best known French aviators, who was interned in Switzerland in August last year on being compelled to land by lack of gasoline on Swiss soil after a raid on the Zeppelin establishment at Friedrichshafen, escaped for the third time. The Petit Parisien has information which has not been confirmed, officially, that M. Gilbert has reached Italy.

M. Gilbert, who established several world's records before the war, joined the French forces at the outbreak of the war. His first escape from the detention camp in Switzerland was made shortly after he was interned. He reached Paris, but was sent back on the demand of the Swiss government because he did not give the authorities sufficient notice that he had withdrawn his word of honor not to attempt to escape. In February last M. Gilbert made his second attempt to regain his liberty, but was recognized and was arrested at Olten, Switzerland.

Old Gotox—You wish to marry my only daughter. Would you take from me all I have to solace me in my old age?

Cheeky Suitor—Oh, no, sir; we want you to keep at least \$50,000.

Canada's Need for Thrift

Wastefulness and Extravagance Tend to Increase High Cost of Living

These may be abnormal times and thus suggest extra cause for thrift. A return to what in comparison may be termed a normal period, however, seems to prove that there was then nearly as much reason for the same policy. In the report of the Commission on the Cost of Living in Canada it is shown that the prices of food in this country rose from 100 in 1900 to 145 in 1913, and of food and coal combined from 100 to 139.6. In the United Kingdom the rise in the same period was from 100 to 113.5 for food and from 100 to 109.2 for coal. This being on the whole a colder climate and coal not being so accessible, the combined increase would be proportionately less than for the single necessity, food, yet it seems to be the case. The one deduction appears possible, that greater thrift, comparatively speaking is exercised in the use of fuel than in the consumption of food.

Why should the increase of the cost of food in Canada have been greater in the fourteen years than in Britain? That is the question worthy of answer and of thought. We are not only contained in most articles of food but in the more common run have a surplus for export. Britain, on the other hand, is an importer of at least fourteen of the sixteen articles reckoned with in the computation, namely, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, oatmeal, flour, rice, sugar, coffee, potatoes and tea, the exceptions being bread and milk. In our case the only exceptions to home production of articles of consumption, that at least there is real cause for being, are rice, sugar, coffee and tea. Again is asked—Why, then, the increased difference in our disfavor of the relative cost of living?

There can be but one answer to the query here propounded—that we are less thrifty, more self-indulgent, more extravagant and more wasteful than our close relations of the British Isles. In addition the investigation of the Cost of Living Commission would seem to indicate that Canada is rapidly becoming the most expensive to live in of all the affiliated countries of the empire. In such circumstances it's apparent that it is up to our people to go in for introspection and to consider in what way the situation can be remedied and improved. We have not the large poverty-stricken class to lessen the percentage that Great Britain unhappily possesses, but home production and home industry should outweigh that possible reason for some of the difference. There are and must be other causes for the difference, and those here are set forth appear to be the main ones. If every Canadian would consider that every dollar, every cent, saved and judiciously invested, and that every ounce of food production meant so much added to the country's capital and wealth, it is not difficult to believe that there would soon be a decrease in the proportional increase of the cost of the necessities of life along with a speedy diminution in household expenses.

New Icebreaker for Russia

Will Aid in Keeping Open Russia's Winter Port

Canada has sold her new giant icebreaker, launched recently from the yards of the Canadian Vickers, Limited, at Montreal, to the Russian government.

The vessel will be completed during the coming fall and it is hoped will be delivered in time to aid in the work of keeping open Russia's winter port of Archangel.

This is the third Canadian vessel of the same kind to be turned over by the government to the czar's empire. During the last two years the Minto and the Earl Grey have been similarly disposed of and have been sent across the seas to enter the service of Russia. They have done effective work and in the expression of the Russian government's gratitude for the transfer of the vessels it was emphasized that they have been paid for their value many times over in the facilities they have afforded for the landing of cargoes of munitions.

Shortage of News Print

The shortage of news print seems to be universal. The commission elected by the French press to study the means whereby the present paper crisis might best be overcome, met recently, when it was announced that the Journal, the Matin, the Petit Journal and the Petit Parisien, four leading papers each of which has a circulation of more than a million copies, have decided to reduce to four pages on five days of the week and six on the other two days.

Better Than "Whispering Gallery"

Apocryphal of the secret session, in the British Parliament the extensive ventilation chamber which passes beneath the House of Commons was recently mentioned as a place where a large number of persons can comfortably hear every word spoken in the chamber above. The tunnel was once crowded to its fullest capacity, and that was on the historic occasion of Mr. Gladstone's speech when the first Home Rule Bill was introduced.

Jones (to his grocer): You seem angry Mr. Brown. Brown: I am. The inspector of weights and measures has just been in. Jones: Ha, ha, he caught you giving fifteen ounces to the pound, did he? Brown: worse than that. He said I'd been giving seventeen.

Educate for Country Life

Subjects Should be Taught to Bring Pupils Into Sympathy with Country Life

That system of education leading to university matriculation should become a thing of the past for all except those who are to take university courses. It is difficult to see how this classicism in education continues to hold sway. Most of the leading educationalists condemn it and advocate emancipation from the tyranny of the text book, yet ninety-nine per cent of the boys and girls are sacrificed to the remaining one per cent who go to college. Of course mathematics as a formal study should not be abandoned nor even the classics but it is only reasonable to assume that the education of a boy who is to spend his life on a farm should be radically different to that of one who is to enter a learned profession or to spend his life in a city office.

Lack of ideals not of ideas, is mainly responsible for unsuccessful careers and of mis-directed energies. One reason, the chief one, why young people leave the farm for the city, is that their teaching in the schools has not been such as to bring them into sympathy with country life. They were led to believe that life in a city is one round of pleasure and that life on a farm is drudgery. No greater lie was ever taught.

The system of education for country schools adopted in many parts of the United States, particularly in the middle west, commends itself to all the serious consideration. Nature study and elementary agriculture are subjects to be found on the school course of most of the Canadian provinces but they are still formal studies. Even the school garden, of which so much was expected, has proven itself to be of little use except as providing material for classroom demonstration. It fails in that as owing to its limited area real practical work cannot be undertaken. Also the personal element, the element of ownership, is wanting.

The school garden at home should be a feature of every farm. In Cook county, Illinois, about 2,500 boys and girls are looking after their own little farms, marketing their own produce, keeping their own books and banking their own money. They are doing this as a part of their school work, aided and encouraged by the school authorities.

Field supervisors are employed during the summer. They are constantly travelling from one garden to another taking a hand not only in the planting and growing of the crops but in the marketing as well. Nothing grown in these gardens is allowed to go to waste. Everything is made to produce a cash return. Thus thrift is taught side by side with scientific agriculture. Here is what one boy did.

Arthur Kich, fourteen years old, combines marketing with gardening. He planted ten square rods in tomatoes, cabbages and some other vegetables, but found that he would have trouble in selling. Several children in his school district, which is five miles west of Evanston, had the same trouble, so Arthur conceived the idea of marketing the crops from other school gardens as well as from his own.

He borrowed twenty dollars from his grandfather and bought a pony and harness. For one dollar he secured the running gear of an abandoned carriage and by carrying tools for carpenters secured enough lumber to build a body. With the help of another boy to whom he paid fifty cents, he completed a very excellent market wagon. June fifth his teacher, E. J. McFadden, went with him to Evanston to secure customers. They got twenty on this trip and every morning during the summer Arthur visited them with his vegetables. When school began he was able to make only two trips a week, but by that time he had 120 customers, had paid for his pony and wagon and had sixty dollars in the bank. For the vegetables he bought he paid the Chicago market quotations and sold them at the retail price. This case is representative of the efforts of all of the children.

The plan has worked out so well that Superintendent Tobin is adding poultry clubs to the gardening clubs and these are to be followed by sewing and cooking and home-economics clubs.

The man getting his hair cut noticed that the barber's dog, which was lying on the floor beside the chair, had his eyes fixed on his master at work.

"Nice dog, that," said the customer. "He is, sir."

"He seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

"It ain't that, sir," explained the barber. "You see, sometimes I make a mistake and clip off a little bit of a customer's ear."—Boston Transcript.

A Scottish farmer of a miserly disposition bought a horse at a fair, on the way home he thought a drink of water would refresh it, so got a pail of water; but the animal would not take it. When he got home, he ordered it a feed of corn; but to his surprise it would not touch that, either. Weel, he muttered to himself, if only I was sure ye were a guid worker, ye're the verra horse for me.

Stranger—I noticed your advertisement in the paper this evening for a man to retail imported canaries.

Proprietor of Bird Store—Yes; have you had any experience in that line?

Stranger—Oh, no! I merely had a curiosity to know how the canaries lost their tails.

Beer Worse Than Whiskey

Beer is Not the Harmless Drink It is Supposed to be.

Over twenty-five years ago Sir John A. McDonald appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor problem. The Chairman of the commission, Judge Clark, stated that nearly all doctors said that beer was worse than whiskey, but at that time we could not tell the reason why.

Some years after that the great investigator, Von Noorden, discovered in beer an acid to which he did not give a name, which wrought havoc on the kidneys, heart and liver. So the matter stood until Prof. Reinitzer of Graz, discovered that the Lupulin Glands of the hops secreted not only this acid which he calls Hop acid, but also a peculiar resin, bearing a close resemblance to the resin secreted by the Indian Hemp, from which comes the dreadful poison Hashish.

The Bremen Anti-Alcohol Congress concluded that while whiskey and brandy make a man crazy, beer tends to make him stupid. Dr. Forel, of the University of Zurich, says "The drinking of beer has killed the ideals and ethics and has produced an incredible vulgarity." The reason for the brutal selfishness is that each pint of beer contains besides a small glass of pure alcohol, a percentage of Lupulin, the active principle of hops, which acts very much like the poisonous principle of Indian hemp. At one time Indian hemp was used as a medicine, but it had to be given up on account of its varying and poisonous characteristics.

Prof. Forel, of the University of Zurich, the first great institution in Europe to give up alcohol as a medicine, reported that the beer drunkards outnumbered the spirits drunkards by 9 to 1. Dr. Delbruck says that beer and wine countries such as France, Germany, Belgium and Bavaria, are more alcohol soaked than the whiskey and brandy countries, and concludes that the beer danger is much greater than the spirit danger.

A pamphlet entitled "Alcohol and the Power of Resistance," circulated widely among the German soldiers says, "There is no justification for calling beer, liquid bread, a glass of heavy beer, costing 25 pfennings contains less nourishment than a piece of cheese costing 1 pfenning. Almost all excesses and disturbances in the army, are traced to drink, and it is mostly beer that causes the mischief. Beer is not the harmless drink it is supposed to be.—H. Arnott, M. B., M. C. P. S.

Establish Farmers' Banks

United States to Open Banks For the Benefit of Farmers

The Hollis farm loan bill embodying the system of rural credits designed by the Wilson administration passed the United States senate by a large majority a few days ago.

By this bill a system of twelve or more land banks in as many different parts of the union is established. Thus each bank has control of the loans in that district and these banks themselves are under control of a farm loan board of five members, non-partisan. The secretary of the United States treasury must be one member of the board of five.

Each land bank will have a capital stock of at least \$500,000. This stock is to be offered to the public and if not subscribed for in a definite time will be subscribed by the United States government. The capital thus furnished will be supplied to farmers through co-operative farm loan associations made up of ten or more farmers. The local association would obtain its charter through the land bank of its district.

Deserving farmers desirous of borrowing would take stock in the farm loan association up to 5 per cent. of his loan. This association then would take an equal amount of stock in the land bank, which would value the security offered by the association which in turn looks after the farmers' security. On mortgages amounting to \$50,000 a bank might issue a like amount of farm loan bonds which would be secured by all twelve land banks.

This scheme is somewhat like the scheme of federal banks now in existence in the United States. The great difference of course is that the system of federal banks is a superimposed one, linking up a system of banks already thoroughly established. The farm loan system, however, has the groundwork to create.

A somewhat similar bill has been reported by the banking committee of the house of representatives in the United States, and will be brought up soon for consideration there. It is much the same in its prospective results, though somewhat different in its mode of operation.

A lady of great beauty and attractiveness, who was an ardent admirer of Ireland, once crowned her praise of it at a party by saying:

"I think I was meant for an Irishwoman."

"Madam," rejoined a witty son of Erin who happened to be present "thousands would break me up in saying you were meant for an Irishman."

A serious dearth of pictures, particularly of modern British art is being experienced in London. Most of the works of art being disposed of represents the studio output of some years back, and are fetching extraordinary good prices. These prices have risen owing to the competition among American buyers.

First Shot Fired in War

It Was a Troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards on August 20, 1914

The first shot fired by the British army in the present war is said to have been discharged by a troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards on August 20, 1914, says the Mail and Empire. As regards our field artillery the honor of having been the first to let drive at the Huns seems to belong to the men of E Battery, R. H. A., who opened fire near Bray, a village in Belgium, on Saturday August 22.

The British navy, however, came into action far earlier, the actual first shot being discharged by the destroyer Lance, which surprised the German minelayer Koonigen Luise in the North Sea, and sank her in six minutes. This event occurred on Wednesday, August 5.

The first shot fired by any of the combatants in the war was discharged from the Hungarian monitor Orsowa, on the Danube river, on July 28, the date of the declaration of hostilities by Austria against Serbia. A lightly armed Serbian patrol boat was hit, but managed to escape.

Curiously enough, the first shot in the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 was also fired on the Danube and by a monitor. The name of this ship was the Lufti-Djelli, a Turkish vessel, and she discharged a single projectile at a Russian gunboat. Before she could fire another, her opponent let fly a torpedo, and blew her up with all her crew.

In the Franco-German war of 1870 the first shot fired was fired by a corporal in charge of a French frontier guard. It killed a German officer of Uhlands. The war of the Balkan League against Turkey was similarly begun by an armed Montenegrin peasant, who shot dead the leader of a Turkish patrol late in the afternoon of August 8, 1912.

Care of Horses

Some Good Advice That it Will Pay to Follow

Many horses are killed and many more are injured by careless feeding and watering.

Never water a horse immediately after feeding grain. This washes the grain through the stomach before it is properly mixed with the stomach juices and is liable to cause colic. It is safer to water the horse before feeding grain.

If the horse is very warm let him drink a few swallows and then hold his head up for a minute or two and thus cool his stomach slowly. Try it yourself in hot weather. You can drink a quart of cold water without injury if you but will take several minutes for the first few swallows.

When horses are brought in hot from their work they should first be given water cautiously and then fed hay and grain together, allowing them to exercise their own judgment in the selection of their feed.

While waiting for them at the watering trough the time can be profitably used in removing the harness, at least the collar, and cooling the shoulders by washing in cold water. Removing the hot harness in a hot barn during the hot noon hour is a great relief to the horse and is really worth while.—Kansas Farmer.

Shoe on the Other Foot

Germany has complained bitterly of the attempt of England to starve out her civil population in order to bring the war to a close. This suggests a very pertinent question. Suppose that Germany, instead of Great Britain, had had command of the sea at the very beginning of the war. It has been stated many times that the home supply of Great Britain would not last over six weeks if her imports of foodstuffs were stopped. Is there anybody so silly as to believe that Germany, in case she had had command of the sea, would not have cut off Great Britain's supply of food instantly and entirely and brought her to her knees by starvation within two months after the institution of such a blockade?

It must be remembered, also, as to Germany's complaint (that the allies are trying to starve the civilian non-combatant population), that every bushel of American wheat going to Germany releases a bushel of German wheat to feed the army. Any importation of foodstuffs into Germany for the civil population is therefore an indirect way of supporting the German army.—From the New York Outlook.

Does the Kaiser Reflect?

Sometimes in reviewing the career of the Kaiser it is more charitable, as well as, perhaps, more just, to believe him the victim of a monomania. An inordinate vanity is often a form of dementia, and the man who has allowed the horrible illusion of his own infallibility to overpower him becomes a lunatic, nursing dreams of illimitable greatness. Yet, perhaps, even on occasions when his subjects are celebrating his birthday there may come moments when the German emperor himself starts back horrified at what he has done. It is difficult to imagine with what thoughts he reflects on the history of the last eighteen months, when he becomes aware in his heart of hearts—as he must do at times—that he is the author of the most hideous calamity which has ever befallen the sons of men.—London Telegraph.

"Odd about Gassaway."

"What is?"

"He's a great bore, yet he never gets through."

Auction Sale

M. E. SHANTZ

Under instructions from Mr. M. E. Shantz, I will sell by Public Auction at his farm, 1/2 mile south and 2 1/2 miles west of Didsbury, on

Thursday, July 20th

the following, consisting of:

12 Head Horses, 47 Head Cattle, and Farm Implements

12 HEAD HORSES—Team geld, 5 and 6 yrs. wgt. 2400; Yearling heavy stock; Bay mare, 9 yrs., with foal at foot, wgt. 1500; Sorrel mare, 10 yrs., with foal at foot, wgt. 1200; Bay mare, 12 yrs., with foal at foot, wgt. 1200; Brown mare, 4 yrs., wgt. 1250; 3 mares, 3 yrs., wgt. 1200 each; 2 yr. old gelding, heavy stock; 4-yr. old gelding, wgt. 1200.

47 HEAD CATTLE—30 choice dairy cows, a number to freshen during fall and winter; 3 yr. old bull; 16 calves from 2 weeks to 4 months old, fit for veal. The above cows are exceptionally good, the majority being select milking strain.

IMPLEMENTS—Deering binder, 8 ft.; Grindstone; Deering mower; Harrow cart; Deering hay rake; Forge 14-in. Cockshutt gang plow; 14 in Emerson gang plow; 16 in Cockshutt breaking plow; 2 Frost & Wood disc harrows; 4 sec. lever harrow; Hay rack; Wagon and rack; Democrat; Buggy; Farm wagon with triple box; Wagon and platform; Frost & Wood shoe drill; Garden cultivator; Chat-ham fanning mill; Quantity of cow chains; large iron kettle.

HOGS—3 fat hogs; 12 shoats

HARNESS, ETC.—6 sets heavy work harness; Set driving harness; Forks; Horse collars; Shovels; Axes, 2 water tanks; Counter scales; Saws; 24 hens; Quantity of household goods; Cream separator; 10 milk cans; Pails; 2 churns; heater; cookstove. Sale at 11 a.m. sharp. Lunch at noon.

As Mr. Shantz has sold his farm everything must go.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 5 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 3 per cent. off for cash.

SEXSMITH & REEVES,
Auctioneers
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?

Hogs

As is well known, hogs have reached an unprecedentedly high level, \$11.65 per cwt. being paid for fed and watered, on the Toronto market. The fact that, even with live hogs at this figure, shipments of bacon are regularly going forward to England will serve to illustrate very clearly the demand for that product on the British market. Without doubt, Canada stands in a better position today to develop a permanent bacon trade with Great Britain than ever been the case before. To do this however there must be volume of supply. There is good reason to believe that, although prices cannot be expected to remain at the present high level, the demand for bacon, in the face of the supply that can be obtained, will be such as to hold the market in a very firm condition both during and for a considerable period following the war.

Great Britain's imports of bacon in 1915 amounted to £25,441,460. From Canada she obtained only £3,324,511. The fact that Canadian bacon has been selling at an advance of from 10 to 12s. above American and at not more than 12s. under the nominal quotation for Danish, illustrates very clearly to what extent Canada could increase her export trade, had she a sufficient quantity of hogs to make this possible. The English merchant and the British consumer will buy Canadian bacon today, quality being equal, in preference to that from any other country in the world with the possible exception of Ireland. Not only so, but an enormous market exists also for hams, frozen pork and pork cuts of various descriptions. This market is as remunerative as the bacon trade, although it is not likely to prove constant. The West is producing a great quantity of rough grain this year. As compared with wheat, it will probably

be relatively low in price. It should therefore be a sound business proposition to breed as many sows this spring as would provide each farm next fall with such a number of feeding hogs as can be conveniently handled and suitably finished.

They should, however, be so selected and mated as to maintain the approved bacon type. Unless this be done we cannot compete with Ireland and Denmark and will lose status on the British market. The development of our bacon trade is a purely commercial undertaking and we must early recognize that we cannot sell to the British merchant unless we give him what he wants. This granted, thrifty management and good feeding should yield a return this year which will more than compensate for all the labor involved.

Excursion to Lacombe Experimental Farm

Arrangements have been made to run a special excursion train to the Dominion experimental farm on Friday, July 21st. The train will leave Didsbury at 8.30 a.m. The fare for adults is \$1.60 children 80c.

Refreshments will be on sale at the farm under the auspices of the Lacombe Red Cross Society but those who wish may bring lunch baskets and can secure hot water for tea or coffee on the grounds free.

Extensive experimental work is under way with livestock, horticulture, field husbandry, cereals and poultry and those who take advantage of this excursion will find that it has been a day well spent by the information gained at the farm. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Angus MacKay, of Indians Head, Inspector of Western Experimental farms and other prominent agriculturists.

Important Notice

A supply of Blank Forms for making STATUTORY DECLARATION for loss of, or damage to, growing crops by HAIL may be found in the hands of the following named persons authorized to administer oaths.

Your Statutory Declaration must be made within THREE DAYS from the date of the damage by Hail to the crop on one of the forms provided by the Board.

THE HAIL INSURANCE BOARD

OF ALBERTA

J. H. Lamb, Sec.-Treas.,

Edmonton, Alberta, Box 2128

Sam Boffey, Bowden.

Geo. Peattie, Olds.

D. McCuen, Olds.

G. A. Hunter, Hunterville.

J. E. Liesemer, Didsbury.

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J. W. Johnson, Olds.



Getting into the Home

Women buy more than two-thirds the merchandise sold in retail stores and every woman reads the Classified Want Ads. Our paper goes into the homes and the Want Ads. will reach the spenders.



Please notify
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
EDMONTON.
Howard Slutchbury, Secy.
OR
WAR VETERANS' CLUB CALGARY.
Wm. Alsdorf, Asst. Secy.

PAY WHEN YOU GRADUATE

Our pay-when-you-get-a-position plan speaks of our unbounded confidence in our ability to place all our graduates in good positions. No other school offers it. Such is the demand for Garbutt graduates we can and do. During May alone we had forty-four requests for stenographers and bookkeepers. Write to the principal, F. G. Garbutt, for information concerning this credit plan before it is withdrawn. Whether for cash or credit it pays to attend the best school.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE

The Increase in Business

at our stores enables us to buy in larger bulk, which gets us better prices, and enables us to give our patrons high class goods at prices that are right.

Read the following list over, which we offer for **THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY** of this week

Grocery Specials

Sun Kist Peaches, 10 lb. box 95c
Large Prunes, 10 lb. box \$1.15
Evap. Apples, 3 lbs. for . . 40c

Large Can Cleanser, per tin. 5c
Hard Water Soap, 7 bars for 25c
Gilletts Lye, 9 cans for . . \$1.00

23 BARS SUNLIGHT SOAP FOR \$1.00

Good Salmon, 11 tins for . \$1.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins, 7 tins for 50c
Corn, Peas and Beans, 5 for . 55c

Pure Fruit Jams, per tin . . 45c
Orange Marmalade, per tin 65c
Pie Apples, large can . . 30c

LARGE RIPE BANANAS, PER DOZEN 25c

We have on hand daily a fresh supply of Vegetables and Preserving Fruits

Pea Meal, Boned Shoulders, per lb. 22c
Fresh Pork Sausage, 2 lbs. for . . 25c
Bologna, per lb. . . 12 1/2c

Baking Powder, 1 lb. tin . . 20c
Baking Powder, 2 1/2 lb. tin . 30c
Baking Powder, 5 lb. tin . . 60c

This list gives only a few of our **SPECIALS** for this week.

Call and see, or phone your orders in, and we will fill them to your satisfaction.

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, - Didsbury

THE HOME TOWN AS A FACTOR IN THE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY

HOME TOWN ADVANTAGES NOT APPRECIATED

Proximity to a Good, Live Town Invariable Enhances the Value Of Farm Property, and Every Assistance Should be Given to Building up the Home Market

The size and importance of the home town is the greatest single factor influencing the value of property in the vicinity. The value of the home town to the people living in and near it has been told, and re-told, on every possible occasion and in all sorts of ways. Still, we have not yet come to appreciate what the home town really means—measured by the cold business standard of dollars and cents—to the people who own or cultivate land within the market zone of the town.

A little story, true by the way, and similar instances within the experience of every man, will emphasize the influence a home town has on land values and bring the facts right close to everybody better than a serious discussion of the subject. After all, there is no illustration quite so strong as a story that exactly fits the case; no example so striking as some simple happening with which we are all familiar.

A man with a large family and a small income owned a piece of land in a pioneer country where towns were few and far between. He struggled along for years without making any material advancement. His fortunes did not improve. His family suffered privations, were denied the cheering influence of society, and his children were growing up uneducated.

Considering all these disadvantages and handicaps, due solely to the distance of his farm from a town or trading point, he determined to sell out and move to some place where the conditions of living were more inviting. He offered his land, together with all the improvements thereon, for twenty-five dollars an acre, but despite his best efforts and the efforts of all his acquaintances he could not find a buyer. Nobody wanted the farm. The land was too far from a market and there were few advantages of the kind that appeal strongest to the women and children of the family.

For years this man was unable to sell his farm even at a price that would have meant a loss to him.

Finally, a railroad was built through the country, a branch road of no great importance, but certainly a real convenience locally. A station was established within a few miles of the farm owned by our unfortunate friend and a little town sprang up, as Western towns do, and thrived as only towns in a new country can thrive.

Almost overnight there was a good graded school, churches, pretentious stores, places of amusement, good shipping facilities and a growing home market.

Now, right here just a word about this home market proposition. Speaking of the home market is like talking about the home town. People do not seem to understand or appreciate what it means to them. Little impression is created because we all become accustomed to such conveniences and such advantages and they only attract attention by their absence. The only man who talks a great deal about the home market is the fellow who hasn't any such thing. He is the man who gets very much exercised about building up a home market.

In a broad general way, the home market means that many farm products before unsalable, owing to lack of shipping and handling facilities and home consumption, come into demand at profitable prices.

Take it in the case of our farmer friend who was so anxious to sell his land at a ruinous price. His fortunes changed with the coming of the home town. Products upon which he previously depended for his money income were either enhanced in price or the cost of marketing was much reduced, or both. Anyway, his yearly income was greatly increased, although he did not farm an extra acre of land or produce any more grain or live stock than he did before. His land was no more productive, his improvements represented no greater expenditure of capital or labor, still he was offered one hundred dollars an acre for his land—and would-be purchasers were numerous.

Talk about the Lamp of Aladdin, the Fables of Aesop, or the fairy tales of old. Here, by some mysterious influence, the value of this man's land was increased four-fold almost overnight, without the expenditure of a single hour of labor or a lone dollar of extra capital on his part. All this was brought about by the building up of a home town.

While this story illustrates in a simple and forcible way one advantage of the home town, the strangest part is yet to come. Now listen. Our one-time unfortunate friend refused to sell his farm, and every reader of this story can tell the reason why.

"There is a real idea back of everything he writes."

"Yes, all the way from one to two thousand years back."

The same—I think the way she treats her husband is positively awful! Well, to say the least, it's awfully positive!

A Terror of the Air

Navarre Has Record of 40 Air Duels and 14 Victories to His Credit

In the Paris Journal Georges Prade deals with the wonderful accomplishments of Sub-Lt. Navarre, one of the youngest and most famous terrors of the air.

As a boy Navarre earned the reputation of an enfant terrible. In September, 1914, he went to St. Cyr, the West Point of France. But he soon tired of classes and applied for admission to the flying corps. He obtained his license two months later. He has always had his own ideas as to how to bring down the Germans. His theory is to go straight for them, chase them, dominate them, circle round them, worry them and give them no rest, and to dive the loop and never allow them a chance to get the range.

Nothing in his opinion can replace scientific flying.

Navarre's record at present stands at 40 air duels and 14 victories. The first time he met an enemy airplane, in March last year, he was piloting a two-seater "parasol" machine. He swooped down on him like a hawk, so disconcerting his comrade that he forgot to use his carbine. The German was so confounded that he lost his head and beat a retreat.

In the following month Navarre brought down an Aviatik. Later he was surrounded by five enemy craft and by marvellous aerial acrobatics destroyed two Fokkers, himself escaping unhurt.

His fourth fight got him into trouble with his superiors. He had brought down a German machine in the French lines, but the occupants were uninjured, and when they landed Navarre took his two prisoners into a wine-shop and bought them a drink.

The Germans related the story. The general ordered Navarre before him, gave him a sharp lecture and threatened to confine him to his quarters for a month.

Navarre's mascot is typically French. It is a lady's silk stocking which he wears as a muffler. When Prade asked him what, in his opinion, was the most difficult German machine to beat, he replied:

"The smaller the machine the better; one that can do 125 miles an hour and rise to 13,000 feet."

He has frequently fought duels at that height. His supreme ambition is to form an "iron squadron" composed of crack flyers like himself, working together like a football team. "With such a team," he says, "the Germans would never get through."

Soldiers' Pensions

Injured Should be Provided For so That They Can Live in Comfort

There is absolute unanimity in English-speaking Canada that the government cannot err on the side of generosity in the matter of soldiers' pensions. Indeed, the question of generosity can hardly enter into the matter at all. When a man risks his life to save a fellow-being from drowning and is presented with a new suit of clothes as a reward, it does not strike anyone that generosity has been displayed. For the Canadian government to pay disabled soldiers a sufficient sum of money to enable them to support themselves after the war as well as they were able to support themselves before receiving their injuries is the barest justice. The idea ought not to be to discover the minimum sum upon which a crippled soldier can keep body and soul together, and to make this sum the basis of the pensions. Nor ought it to be to determine the amount that Canada can afford to give. There is no question of affording at all. Canada must give, Canada desires to give, the soldiers who have become permanently disabled in fighting her battles enough to maintain them in decency and comfort after the war.

The principle that officers should receive a higher rate of pension when partly or wholly disabled is one of ancient usages, but ought not to be pushed too far in this war. In fact, the officers, being recruited largely from professional and commercial classes, are placed at less disadvantage by such an injury as the loss of an eye or a hand than private soldiers who come from industrial classes and whose livelihood is earned by manual labor. A lawyer or a doctor who has had a leg amputated, an architect who has lost an arm or a writer who has lost an arm can continue at his profession without serious handicap. It cannot be said that the scale of pensions proposed for officers is unduly handsome; no proposal to reduce it would be considered. The great necessity, however, is that the injured of the rank and file should be so provided for by a grateful country that they will live as comfortably after the war if they cannot work as they lived as workers before they sustained their wounds.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Potassium Production

Government Will Regulate Developments of Areas in Far North

The department of the interior has issued a set of regulations governing the development of potassium in a large area of dominion lands extending along the Peace, Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers.

The following preamble precedes the regulations which appeared in the Canada Gazette:

"Whereas it is also represented that the area of a location acquired under the provisions of the regulations approved by the order-in-council of the 13th August, 1908, above referred to is not sufficient to induce prospectors to incur the expenditure necessary to discover such salts, that discovery can only be made by means of deep bore holes, involving a very large expenditure, and that, owing to the very great public benefit which would result from such a discovery, it might be in the public interest if liberal inducements could be offered to companies willing to risk so large an initial outlay upon the chance of making a discovery, and, "Whereas, owing to the great demand for certain salts of potassium for fertilizing purposes, and the fact that the present production is quite insufficient to satisfy the world's requirements,"

The regulations permit of a lease of the lands in question not exceeding 1,920 acres, and the lease is to be applied for at Dominion lands offices. The rental for the first year at the rate of 25 cents an acre shall accompany the application. Thereafter, the rate will be 50 cents per acre annually. One year after the securing of the lease the lessee shall have such machinery on the lands for prospecting purposes as the minister may consider necessary."

Sudan Grass

Valuable Forage Plant Which Has Proven Its Feeding Value

Since the publication of the article upon Sudan Grass in a recent issue of The Furrow there have been thousands of inquiries from farmers throughout the United States and many from Canada asking as to the feeding value of this crop and the probability of its growing in various sections.

Inasmuch as this was our first experience with the plant, we are unable accurately to advise. After our seed had ripened, we cut the tops with the intention of saving all the seed in order to plant enough this coming year to determine its value as pasture, soiling crop and hay.

After we had removed the seed heads, we cut the hay with a mower and fed it to dairy cows. While it was ripe, dry and apparently uninviting, the cattle ate it ravenously, preferring it to alfalfa hay. So far as we were able to observe there was no decrease in the flow of milk. We attribute the appetizing quality to the fact that it is a semi-saccharine sorghum, which necessarily gives it a pleasant, sweetish taste.

As to its adaptability to various climates and conditions, we have had reports from semi-arid sections, irrigated sections, and high and low altitudes, all indicating that it is a very desirable crop. We have advised farmers in high altitudes and in semi-arid regions to drill in rows and cultivate with the ordinary corn cultivator, keep down the weeds, and maintain a mulch. We cannot, however, guarantee that the plant is markedly drought resisting, nor that it will mature in high altitudes until more extensive demonstrations have been made.—The Furrow

British Chancellor in a Fix

Mr. Reginald McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, had a somewhat unusual experience the other day. Discovered by a number of school urchins in London, an imaginative youth shouted, "There is McKenna, Charlie, the man wot didn't tax our penny cinemas."

In a moment every school boy within sound gathering round the statesman, and shouting, "Three cheers for our show friend," he was asked for a speech.

But Mr. McKenna, who as a front bencher with rare fertility of repartee and resourcefulness in debate, had to apply his wits for once in another direction—he beat a hurried retreat, much to the delight of the laughing London school kids, who kept cheering till he was well out of sight.

Lumberjacks Needed

The War Office has called for another Canadian forestry battalion of 1,500 men. The 224th Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Alex McDougall, has been doing some excellent work in England and Scotland in aiding the naval and shipbuilding industries that the second battalion of this nature has been authorized at the request of the British authorities, and recruiting will begin immediately in the lumbering districts. Lieut.-Col. J. B. White, of Montreal, formerly of the Riordan Pulp and Paper Company, and now with the 224th Overseas, has been recalled to organize and command the new regiment.

She—What is the sensation of going up in an aeroplane?

He—Why—er—precisely the opposite of coming down in one, you know.

Sir Walter Scott was a seventh son. John Wesley was one of nineteen children. Alfred Tennyson was the third of seven sons.

The Country Store

Few People Appreciate the Convenience of a Retail Store in the Town

The country store has come in for much harsh criticism. Some of this criticism was undoubtedly deserved. Much was not. The men in the retail country business may have felt the criticism, but it did not hurt their business until the mail-order system was inaugurated, but the mail-order house, assisted by the criticism, has been cutting more deeply year by year into the business of the retail country trade, until at the present time the country store at the smaller points is doing a very meagre business, and is now causing anxiety as some features are beginning to entirely disappear, such as retail lumber yards, retail implement businesses with their stocks of repairs, and even some retail stores. People are beginning to realize that the country store is by far too convenient to entirely disappear when there are always certain commodities or repairs that are wanted immediately, and which cannot well wait for the mail-order to bring. There are certain commodities that cannot well be ordered by mail, and there are times when cash cannot be paid, and we have yet to find the mail-order system doing business on credit. This has made it necessary for the country store to charge higher prices than would be necessary if it were doing the whole business of the community on a cash basis. As it is, the store finds it necessary to carry credit for a part of its customers, and also to make up for certain losses, and it is also necessary for the store to carry stocks of goods for longer periods.

On the other hand, we believe that in the past the business of the local store was hardly based on efficiency, and in too many cases it has been charging all that the trade would bear, in other cases too many stores handling the same line of goods tried to make a living in the same community, and the result was higher prices, too high prices. These factors made it very easy for mail-order houses to do business in the country, and these same factors induced farmers to start co-operative buying of commodities until the practice has become general, even spreading to those districts where there are really efficient country stores.

But the matter has now reached that stage where there is danger of losing the convenience of the local retail distributor, and we are beginning to realize that this is a convenience, and also the fact that it costs something to secure this convenience. But we also realize that the retail trade can be put on a much more satisfactory basis. Either the country retail business must be done by farmers' co-operative companies, which are showing efficiency and economy, or the men at present engaged in the retail trade in the country must get together and develop greater efficiency. Efficiency that will enable them to handle a wider variety of goods, and in the end render to the farmers that service which they have the right to expect for the profits taken on the commodities the stores handle. We have seen some very good retail establishments that are already rendering efficient service. These should be hunted up, and their methods studied, and developed.

This efficient service, however, cannot be fully developed until such time as the store's business is put on a cash basis, and some other organization carries the credit for the farmer. The country retailer cannot be expected to in any way compete with mail-order houses doing a cash business as long as it is necessary for him to do a big share of his business on time. Here is where there is need for an efficient rural credit system, or a more efficient service from our present banking system, so that there will be no need for the country stores, implement men or others to render a credit service to the farmer in addition to their regular business.

As stated, there are but few who readily admit they appreciate the convenience of the retail store in the village, but they are only beginning to appreciate what it would mean to lose that service. Co-operative trading on a wholesale basis or the mail-order house cannot give that convenience. They have undoubtedly have their merits in handling certain bulky commodities, but they cannot give the convenience of the retail store.

Union of the Empire

The very uncertainty of the future makes it necessary to be prepared beforehand for every possible contingency, and there are certain things which do not depend on the termination of the war, but must be taken in hand at once. First and foremost is the closer union of the Empire. If there is one result which we are all determined shall flow from the war, it is this. The Mother Country and the Dominions are equally resolved on it; our allies would rejoice at it, and the enemy would be correspondingly disturbed. It will go ill with the government if they fail to take occasion boldly by the hand and realize this aspiration.—London Times.

Serbia has laid the foundation of a navy. The first of her fleet has been called The Velika Serbia, which is helping to escort transports across the Aegean. Each of the Allies intend to add one or two other vessels, and if they weather the war gales will leave them in Serbia's hands at the close of the war.

How a German Boy is Reared

From the Time of His Birth He Belongs First to the Nation

The German boy belongs first to Germany, and then to his parents. As soon as he is old enough to be taught he is educated in such a way as to make him a valuable asset to the nation, and, as a consequence, a success to himself. Pride of race brings pride of self, and Germany, being thorough in everything that it does, begins teaching the child the language of the country by using such literature as will early imbue him with the greatness of his race.

Early in life the boy is taught that he is a member of a huge, a national, co-operative institution. Individualism is encouraged to its fullest extent, but the strength of individualism will make co-operation so much stronger. He is nearly always taught French and English, in addition to his own language, so that when the time comes to measure his strength commercially against his competitors he shall be as fully equipped as it is possible to make him.

He is taught the full value of cleanliness and sanitation in school and at home. He is taught the value of discipline. He is made to realize that before he can hope to command he must learn to obey. He is taught why laziness courts failure, and how to avoid it.

When he is 15 years old and the time has arrived for him to adopt a trade or profession, here again the state steps in and helps him in every possible way. The future of the child is not left to the decision of parents, who, in most cases, are not competent to judge what the boy is best fitted for.

He must become an apprentice to the trade to which his gifts are best adapted and by the art of suggestion he is made to look forward with pleasure to the work he is about to undertake. In addition to his general training his employer is compelled, although compulsion is scarcely necessary, to give him sufficient time to attend a technical institution, not at night, but during his working day.

He is thus made proficient in all branches of his trade. He attends these technical institutions for at least three years. He is then encouraged to go on and when he is strong enough mentally and physically to attend evening classes he is expected to do so.

Recreation is not forgotten, but that recreation is of a nature helpful towards making him either a proficient artisan or a professor.

In Germany a man is always encouraged to aim at reaching the top of his own social scale rather than to gain a place at the bottom of the one above. Better be a better carpenter than your father, rather than a thirty-bob-a-week clerk. The value of this is too self-evident to need further comment.—Harry W. Wayne in T. P's Weekly.

Humanity Still Thrives

The following story is told by the Brooklyn Times

Down in Nassau, in the Bahamas, a negro lad of ten years swallowed, or started to swallow, a seed of the native sapodilla, and it caught. The seed is nearly an inch long, with a barb on each end, and the barbs held it fast in the boy's bronchial tubes. The local surgeons were unable to aid him, no steamers were plying between a nearer port than New York, and the victim's parents were too poor, anyway, to employ skilled aid.

A clergyman of Boston heard of the case and went to the rescue. He arranged to have the boy sent here on a liner that stopped in the Bahamas; he cut the red tape at the Customs House, Ellis Island, and Quarantine, and he got that boy to St. Luke's Hospital just twenty-four hours before death was due, according to the specialists, who now have him in charge. They say the obstruction will be removed and the boy will live.

Ten years ago, who would have thought the life of an illiterate negro in an alien country worth saving at such a cost? What physician would even have estimated the possibility of an operation outside the charity hospital in the community in which he resided?

"Robson, do you know why you are like a donkey?"

"Like a donkey?" echoed Robson opening his eyes wide. "I don't."

"Because your better half is stubbornness itself."

The jest pleased Robson immensely, for he at once saw the opportunity of a glorious dig at his wife. So when he got home he said:

"Mrs. Robson do you know why I am like a donkey?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat pityingly as she answered: "I suppose it's because you were born so."

Not long ago the editor of an English paper ordered a story of a certain length, but when the story arrived he discovered that the author had written several hundred words too many.

The paper was already late in going to press, so there was no alternative—the story must be condensed to fit the allotted space. Therefore the last few paragraphs were cut down to a single sentence. It read thus:

"The Earl took a Scotch high-ball, his hat, his departure, no notice of his pursuers, a revolver out of his hip pocket, and, finally, his life."—Everybody's Magazine.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

She stood for a moment disconsolate, her anxiety and distress plainly visible in her gentle countenance. Then, with sudden air of decision, she beckoned him to follow her into the bedroom. There she turned and faced him again.

"Paul," she said earnestly, "it will cause me the very keenest distress if you buy me any more jewellery. Just think of the cost! Why, the resetting of those I have will come to a great deal of money, I'm sure."

He put his hand gravely and affectionately on her shoulder, with just that air of tender prepossession which she could never resist.

"Look here, my dear," he said, "you always allow yourself to be guided by me, don't you, in things upon which I have set my heart?"

"Yes, Paul."

She spoke with an air of timidity which was strange and touching in this tall, imperial-looking lady.

"Well, then, you must let me give you a pearl necklace to wear while your old jewels are reset. Otherwise you would be the only woman at Oare Court without jewels."

She looked up quickly.

"And don't you think that would be a sort of distinction," she asked, "I have some beautiful dresses, too beautiful, indeed, dresses that make me ashamed to have so much money spent upon me. Believe me, I shall be quite an imposing person, without any ornaments."

He seemed to hesitate.

"Won't you let me have my own way," he said, "I'll assure you that they would let me have this necklace upon very easy terms? Knowing that it is for Lady Gravenhurst's daughter they are wanted, the jeweller is going to let me down easy."

"What jeweller?" asked Lady Ursula.

"Never mind who it is. I can't trust you not to go to him and repudiate the bargain."

She looked shocked.

"Oh, Paul, whatever I might think, indeed I should never do that."

"To do you justice, I don't really think you would," said he in that indulgent tone which, to her mind, had an irresistible piquancy when applied to her, self-reliant and reserved as she usually was except to him.

"What are you going to pay for this necklace?" she asked, returning to the subject, which he would have been glad to be done with.

"I am going to pay for it by instalments," said he evasively.

She clung to him, entreating with all the earnestness at her command.

"Don't do it, Paul; I beg you, I entreat you," urged she. "It would be a drag upon you, upon us both, for a long time, and nothing is worth such a sacrifice. Oh, Paul, my own dear Paul, will you have the heart to refuse me in a matter like this where I am, after all the person chiefly concerned?"

He affected to hesitate, and then, suddenly, he gave way.

"Have it your own way," he said; "I can't resist you. I'll take the necklace back tomorrow morning. I've engaged myself to nothing yet, as I had it on approval."

It was strange that, loving and trusting him as she did, Lady Ursula experienced a strangely chilling feeling of vague doubt as he made this reply. It was in those words of his speech—"I can't resist you"—that she felt this most keenly. For he had always been able to resist her in any matter upon which he felt in the least eager. But with all this, she was glad to have succeeded with him, and she put up her beautiful, fair face to receive the kiss he was eager to give her.

The necklace was to be returned to the jeweller's the first thing on the

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Domestic Complications

A woman working beside her husband in a munitions factory in New York refused to go out on a strike when he did. When she went home, he assaulted her and was arrested. His wife begged him off.—Leslie's.

W. N. U. 1111

following morning. In the meantime, affecting to be afraid that the sight of it might make her waver, and throw them back into uncertainty about it, he refused to let her see the double row of pearls again to examine it more closely.

CHAPTER X.

There was much excitement at Wintersand about the coming of the bride on a visit to her old home.

Lord Eastling, who had been gloomy and depressed, irritable and excited by turns, ever since the wedding and his short visit to Paris, consulted his younger sister as to what this unexpected early return might mean. He had confided the whole story of the meeting with the detective to Lady Emmeline, but to his parents he had been careful not to drop a hint of his suspicions of the new member of the family.

What the effect would have been upon the earl, of learning that there was a suspicion that his new son-in-law was a swindler, did not bear thinking about.

While Lady Gravenhurst, although much more intelligent than her husband, was too much tied with her affection and her idea of her duty to her husband to be trusted with the secret.

Lady Emmeline, however, made an admirable confidante, interested, discreet, resourceful.

Her advice in the matter was excellent. It was that her brother should behave in all respects as if he had never heard the least thing against Paul Payne, and that he should, in the meantime, make all the inquiries he could about him.

Lord Eastling followed this plan to the letter. In the first place he took care not to go near Scotland Yard, where Redding would, he thought, expect him to tell him the result of his journey to Paris; and in the second place, he set his friend Hugo Jackson to find out all he could concerning Paul's family in America.

But the information obtained was nil. Henry Fitch, who had introduced Paul, knew very little about his family, except that they were Southerners, to the best of his belief.

The news of Lady Ursula's early return to Wintersand, therefore, was intensely exciting, and the brother and sister met her at the little country station, and gazed at her with apprehension, expecting to see her haggard, pale, disillusioned, and eager to get back to the old home and her own family.

What was the surprise of both to see, when the train came in, a smiling, happy Lady Ursula, wearing a new and very smartly-cut Parisian costume and a more becoming hat than she had ever before been known to buy, who stepped out on the platform with an alertness which they had never seen in her. The thin outline of her face had changed; she was no longer so "Pre-Raphaelite" in appearance, as Emmeline said; and instead of the expression of spiritual aloofness which her countenance had worn in her maiden days, there was now a glowing expression of most human genuine contentment radiating from her fair face, and a new peacefulness and brightness in her blue eyes.

The change in her gave a sort of shock to both, for they had been commiserating their unhappy sister, tied for life to a wretch unworthy of her, and they had both been prepared to see in her a transformation of a wholly different and less desirable kind.

Lady Ursula could not fail to notice the odd hesitancy and shyness which this surprise produced in her brother and sister. But it made no difference to the warmth of her greeting, and indeed Lady Emmeline noticed at once that marriage had brought into Lady Ursula just the one change which was necessary to make her adorable: It had softened her austerity, her asceticism.

"What's the matter?" asked Lady Ursula, as she turned to accompany her sister through the station to the car waiting outside.

She spoke in a low voice, with a smile.

Lady Emmeline was for the moment rather confused.

"Well, well, we wondered what had made you come back so quickly—in a fortnight instead of six weeks," she said.

"Oh, that was because of this election. The Jacksons want Paul to come and help them, and as we are all on the same side, and all keen, we, or rather Paul, didn't like to refuse. So he's gone on to Oare Court already, while I begged for a couple of days to come and see you all first."

(To be continued)

Perhaps the only thing that a tender-hearted woman hates worse than brutal, barbarous warfare is a man who won't fight on provocation.—Helen Rowland.

Farmers' Bird Assistants

Some Insect Destroying Birds Found in Manitoba

(By J. D. A. Evans)

With the commencement of the nesting season we are privileged to observe the wondrous ingenuity of God's little feathered architects, a majority of whom have returned to Manitoba from distant zones, perchance flown high above roar of sea storm in the journey from islands wherein climatic conditions permits bird life to spend winter in comfort and ample sustenance.

The writer does not profess to be a practical exponent of Manitoba's ornithological features. Nevertheless, residence of many years in this province has furnished him opportunity to study of its bird life and the application of such toward its economic value to agriculture.

Usually by the first week of May, a greater part of the bird migration has arrived in Manitoba. Adequate protection of insect worms or insect destroying birds has become a question of vital importance to the farmer.

Within recent date it has been computed that if the family of insect devouring birds became extinct in Manitoba, within a few years the grain fields could not possibly raise a crop.

Until even a recent period certain birds highly valuable in the extermination of insect pests, were erroneously considered enemies of the farmer, and very destructive to grain and seeds.

As example the robin, one of the first feathered arrivals, was deemed a plunderer of the farm garden fruit bushes. But investigation of the charge has acquitted the robin, the diet of which consists principally of harmful insects and worms.

A list of the most important insectivorous bird visitors to Manitoba comprises: Robin, Cat-bird, Wren, Kingbird, Oriole, Shrike, Jay, Woodpecker, Chickadee. To this number may likewise be added that alleged egg and chicken thief, the crow.

Indeed, the crow is one of the very few birds which consider potato bugs as a leading feature of the menu card. The bluejay rejoices in a repast of cut-grubs and caterpillars. The woodpecker may be justly adjudged a most potent factor in destruction of insect life.

The principal hunting ground of this bird consists of tree trunks, from which is removed every available grub, the woodpecker's beak drilling deeply into the timber and abstracts pests immune from attacks of other birds. From the day the sparrow arrived in Manitoba, its character has been stained with a charge of grain theft. The case cannot stand; careful scrutiny of the sparrow's habits will reveal the fact that it is a very decided enemy of caterpillars.

The shrike, otherwise, butcher bird, possesses great capacity for insect diet of every description. Hawks, owls, regarded enemies of the poultry yard, undoubtedly perform much useful work in the annihilation of mice and gophers. A deadly agent against insects is the swallow. The whippoorwill must also be the recipient of notice; and reference is necessary concerning the night-hawk, that aviator among the birds verily a swooper down to earth as its eagle eye perceives some species of grub.

Beyond dispute is the fact that the main diet of bird life consists of grubs and insects of every description. Without assistance of the feathered tribes, crawling and winged pests of Manitoba's agricultural domain could not possibly be suppressed. Then, as a resultant issue, grain fields and gardens would speedily picture a condition we dare not even think of.

A Railroad Novelist

C. P. R. Official Earns Distinction by Writing Novel

Perhaps the best known of the younger literary critics in America is Archie Bell of the "Cleveland Leader." For that reason his tribute to the work of a C. P. R. official is well worth attention. That work is a work of fiction, "Hearts and Faces" by name, and is as remote from Canadian railway life as anything could possibly be imagined. Here is what Archie Bell has to say in part.

John Murray Gibson was born in Ceylon. His father is a titled Scotchman. He is a graduate of Oxford, and he has taken special courses in philosophy at various German universities. And despite some of these things popularly considered handicaps to "getting on in the world," he came back to London and was soon editor of the well-known illustrated newspaper, "Black and White."

Realizing that he did not know as much as he wanted to know about art, a realization that came home to him each day as he sat at his editorial desk, he resigned and went to Paris to become an art student.

He lived in the famous Latin Quarter at night and spent the days in Colarossi's Atelier. Then he went to

Italy and Algiers, Japan and China, and to many other countries.

Then one day, an official position was offered him by the Canadian Pacific Railway. At the age of forty-one he has achieved distinction as a practical railroad man, despite all those years of preparation that were spent in pursuits so popularly believed to unfit a man for the practical life.

The busiest men are the ones who find the most time. In the past two years, John Murray Gibson has been attending to his railroad duties with one hand, and with the other hand has been writing a novel, which has just been issued by the famous publishing house of John Lane in England and S. B. Gundy in Toronto.

"Hearts and Faces" is the story of an artist. It treats of the artistic temperament as it sallies forth into the warmer world from the somewhat unpromising environment of Scotland. . . . Sometimes the pictures are gay, sometimes sordid; but they are never vulgar. Through them move many characters with whom the reader has become acquainted in the earlier chapters. Amid these scenes, as in London and later in Germany and Italy, George Grange moves as the most important figure. It is the adventure of a soul. And each adventure is traced with a canny knowledge of life as it is, rather than as many writers would like to believe it should be.

And it was written by a railroad man! Still, there are enough examples of versatility in the art world to prove that such an achievement is possible. A merchant of Russia composed music that is now sung in the opera houses of the world. It does not lessen Paderewski's ability as a pianist because he is a hotel keeper in Warsaw. John Alden Carpenter, of Chicago, is a "business man," yet he composed "Adventures in a Perambulator," which caused the staid music critics of the country to prick up their ears in the last two years. Caesar Franck was a school-teacher, even when he was writing his most famous symphony.

A National Asset

Good Roads Prove to be of Untold Value in Wartime.

The Secretary of the Lincoln Highway association in a recent publication demonstrated that, when that highway is completed from coast to coast, it would be possible to transport an army of 100,000 men with all their equipment 3,400 miles across the continent in less than three weeks. If the 50,000 motor cars needed were not available, they could be turned out in American factories in two weeks' notice. Or, if the men were sent by rail, the burden of transporting supplies could be taken off the railroads by auto trucks traversing this highway. The Lincoln highway should become the backbone of a great national system of network roads. Three millions have been spent on it, since its declaration in 1913, and no time should be lost in putting the whole route in permanent hard-surface condition. Other routes and trails cross it and paralleling it are rapidly being developed. In peace or war, good roads are vitally necessary.—Minneapolis Journal.

High Cost of Preserving

Dealers in canned fruits are looking forward to a large increase in business this year. They believe that the high price of sugar will discourage housewives from putting up the usual amount of fruits. There may be something to that.—Buffalo Express

Sunlight Soap has a high standard of purity which is backed by a \$5,000 guarantee. If a soap has no standard there is no reason why it should always be of uniform quality, always contain the best materials or be anything like as good as the soap with a standard.

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Grand Re-Union; Competitive Tournament; Early Western Scenes; Featuring the World's Champion Bucking Horse Riders

This is YOUR Invitation

For Further Particulars Write

A. P. Day, Manager.

E. J. McMillan, Secretary.

We Cannot Retaliate

The British will never abuse German prisoners as Germany has abused British prisoners. To retaliate in kind would be to descend to the level of German Kultur, and of this the British Empire is incapable. Neither can the British murder women and children on sea and land as the Germans wilfully murder the women and children of their enemies and of neutrals. We have to win the war without resort to the methods of the Beast.—Toronto News.

Passing of the Prairie

The Dominion government nurseries have given out twenty million trees to western farmers in the past year. The western farmer is getting the right idea. One of these days the prairie will pass away.—Calgary Herald.

"I suppose in the collecting business nearly everyone you go to see asks you to call again?"
"Ask me!" replied the collector.
"Some of them dare me."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

SPECIAL SALE ON Palm Olive Goods THIS MONTH

Palm-Olive Vanishing Cream 50c	Palm-Olive Shampoo 50c
2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap 25c	2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap 25c
Regular selling price 75c	Regular selling price 75c
SPECIAL PRICE 50c	SPECIAL PRICE 50c
Palm-Olive Complexion Powder - - - 50c	
2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap - - - - - 25c	
Regular Price - - - - - 75c	
SPECIAL PRICE - - - - - 50c	

Palm-Olive Preparations are the finest of their kind

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

Miss Stinson, Lady Aviator, used Monarch Gasoline in her flights at the Calgary Exhibition.

Miss Stinson had considerable trouble with her motors at Calgary until she resorted to Monarch Gasoline. This gave such entire satisfaction that she wrote a letter to the Winnipeg Oil Co. recommending Monarch Gasoline. She has also ordered a drum of Monarch for her use at the Edmonton Exhibition.

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THE OLD RELIABLE

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will again be in

Didsbury, Thursday, July 13th, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

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Nearly everyone has
suffering, tearing headache
at times. Disordered stom-
ach—sluggish liver does it.
Chew up, here's the real
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Stomach and Liver Tablets.

They put the stomach and bowels right.
All druggists, etc., or by mail from
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**CHAMBERLAIN'S
TABLETS**

Card of Thanks

The undersigned wish to take this means of expressing their thanks and appreciation for the sympathy and help shown to them during the recent illness and at the death of their beloved wife and mother and to those who rendered the duty at the funeral services.

MR. G. SCHULZ AND FAMILY

STRAYED—\$5 REWARD

From my premises, the S. E. 1-4 Section 2, Tp. 32, Rge. 2, W. 4th M., about the middle of June, 2 small yearling bulls, one about half black and white, and the other almost black with just a little white. No brand. \$5.00 reward for information leading to recovery. J. A. Adam, Didsbury P. O.

AROUND THE TOWN

Miss Bertha Clarke, of Edmonton, was visiting with her brother Dr. J. L. Clarke for a few days this week.

Another tonsorial artist has been added to Bill Holt's establishment in Didsbury. Mr. Fred Nevins of Calgary is now Bill's assistant in separating a man from his whiskers.

Mr. A. W. Coone, of Edmonton, organizer for the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League was a visitor in town over Sunday and spoke in the interests of the cause at the Presbyterian and Evangelical churches.

M. E. Shantz has sold his farm and will hold a big auction sale on Thursday, July 20th. Everything is to be sold as Mr. Shantz is moving to town, his two sons having bought out Metzgar's dray business.

Mountain View Municipality is making some much needed improvements below the hill leading over the Rosebud flats southeast of town. They are installing an immense 6 foot steel culvert made by the Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Co., which it is thought will largely overcome the bad condition of the road.

The Didsbury Boy Scouts are all eagerly looking for a good time at their camp which will be held at Innis lake for a few days commencing some time next week. Scoutmaster Wrigglesworth, Assistant Scoutmaster Herbie Liesemer, and members of the Executive committee will take turns in staying with the boys while they are at camp.

An auction sale of interest to the public will be held on Tuesday, July 18th, when the furniture of the Rosebud hotel will be put up for sale. This furniture is first class and includes a handsome Karn Piano and a solid mahogany 3-piece parlor suite besides a great many other articles of good value. G. B. Sexsmith will be the auctioneer. A full list of articles for sale can be seen in the advertising columns.

One of the exhibits at the recent Calgary Fair which caused a lot of favorable comment amongst the farming fraternity was the exhibit of the Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Company's display. The local firm had gone to quite a lot of trouble and expense in fixing up the exhibit which showed a farm scene with a stream of running water passing under a road through one of their well known culverts with culvert heads. The same exhibit has been taken to the Edmonton Fair. No doubt this is a good means of bringing their products before the public and should result in good business.

333 articles were shipped to headquarters by the local Red Cross Society this week. These were made by the Women's Institute, Berlin W.C.T.U., Spring-side Patriotic Society and Didsbury Red Cross workers and consisted of 4 service shirts, 15 pyjamas, half dozen pillow cases, 8 pair socks, 108 T bandages, 132 triangular bandages, 4 nurses aprons, 24 surgicals and 2 bed pads. The women of this district are certainly keeping up their end of this most necessary and meritorious work, and the energetic President, Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, deserves credit for the way she is handling the affairs of the Society.

CLOSING OUT

Auction Sale Rosebud Hotel, Didsbury

The undersigned having received instruction from F. R. BULLIS, will sell by Public Auction, at the Rosebud Hotel, on

Tuesday, July 18th

the following, consisting of:

1 "KARN" Piano, Mahogany case with music bench to match; Solid Mahogany, 3 piece parlor suite, upholstered in silk; Mahogany parlor and music cabinet combined; Glassware; Mahogany centre tables; Linen, 1 Set of six dining room chairs, quarter cut oak and leather upholstered; Oak centre tables; 1 Buffet, quarter cut oak, bevel glass; 1 China cabinet, quarter cut oak; 1 "Mission" plate rack; 8 Day clock; 1 "Mission" Umbrella and cloak rack; 1 Oliver Typewriter; 1 "Mission" hall mirror and hat rack; 1 Kitchen cupboard; 1 Sectional book case and writing desk, combined, quarter cut oak; 2 Quarter cut oak rocking chairs, leather upholstered; Oak dressers, dishes, pictures, Brass and enamel beds, mattresses, Banner springs and Bedding; Chiffoniers, quarter cut oak; books; Asminster and Wilton rugs, all sizes; 1 Medicine Cabinet; Chairs of all descriptions including rockers; 1 White Rutland marble baking slab, 1-9 x 3-0; 1 Red Tennessee marble clock shelf 0-9 x 2-0; Oak refrigerator, porcelain lined, small size; 1 "New Home" sewing machine; 1 Tabaret, Mission finish; Kitchen utensils; 75 ft. Garden hose and fittings; barrels, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1.30 o'clock.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 3 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE BUYING PUBLIC—The auctioneer wishes to call the attention of the public to the above superior furniture which has only been in use a short time.

Same will be sold in lots to suit everybody without reserve.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer

Special terms on Piano and 3 piece Parlor Suite.

Goods on view all day Monday at Rosebud Hotel.

Do not forget the date, Tuesday, July 18th.

12716

MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY NEAR DIDSBURY, ALTA.

PURSUANT to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by The Land Titles Act under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the office of George B. Sexsmith in the Town of Didsbury, in the province of Alberta, on Saturday the 29th day of July, 1916, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property namely:—The Northeast quarter of Section Eighteen, Township Thirty-one, Range Five, West of the Fifth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres, more or less.

Terms of sale to be twenty per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid, and free from all encumbrances save taxes for the current year, and any seed grain lien that may be outstanding in favor of the Crown.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated about twenty five miles from the Town of Didsbury and that fifteen acres of the said quarter section is good arable land, fifty acres well suited for hay or pasture, seventy-five acres of poplar and pine timber and twenty acres of slough and coulee. The buildings consist of house and shed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. GRIESBACH, O'CONNOR & COMPANY, Solicitors, Edmonton, Alta.

Dated at Calgary in the Province of Alberta, this 8th day of June, 1916.

GRIESBACH, O'CONNOR & COMPANY,
Vendor's Solicitors.

APPROVED

"A. T. Kinnaird"
Dep. X. REGISTRAR

Births

BRACKEN—On Sunday, July 9th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bracken of Big Prairie, Alta., a daughter.

PEARSON—On Sunday, July 9th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pearson, a son.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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PHONE 128

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

ESTRAY

Three head cattle—2 two-year-old cows in calf branded on right ribs; one heifer, no brand Strayed from Sec. 10, Tp. 31, Rge. 27, W. 4. Finder please notify ALEX BOUCK, Lone Pine.

**Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring
results.**